



## WORLD STUDENT GAMES: COMPETITION BETWEEN FRIENDS

The World Student Games in Edmonton, Canada, have reached their height, with keen competition in full swing in athletics, swimming, cycling and fencing.

The USSR won the 4x100 m freestyle event in 3 min 21.72 sec, a new Games record, with the winners Sergei Smirnov, Vladimir Tkachenko, Sergei Krasnykh and Alexei Markovskiy leaving the American team by only fractions of a second.

Japanese long distance runner Souichi Yoneshige won the 10,000 m by a photo finish.

But even though competition is keen, those taking part remain faithful to the motto of the games: "College students are a

single family" and organize regular get-togethers and soirées.

The Soviet national team is popular, and plays host to sportsmen from many countries, to Keith Langley, for instance, from Britain. Keith hails from Coventry, which is twinned with Volgograd and he is proud of it.

"My sympathies are with Yuri Kouslov, who is a long-time acquaintance," he says. "In 1978, I was given the opportunity of going to Vladimir, where Yuri lives, for joint training sessions with Soviet gymnasts. I learned a lot from them, especially from Yuri."



Svyatoslav Semenov, of the USSR, and his teammate Sergei Smirnov during the 4x200 m freestyle relay won by the USSR. Photo UPI-TASS

Later we met at the 1979 Tournament of Soviet Nations, the wonderful Moscow Olympics and at the Moscow News' annual international competition," he added.

A common feature of the current Games is the way athletes give each other advice, and sympathize with each other in victory or defeat.

## 'BIKE FOR PEACE-83' ON ITS WAY



Bike for Peace 83 participants in the streets of Moscow.

Moscow in Washington "Bike for Peace-83" via Scandinavia has just completed its first hundred kilometers out of a total distance of 2,100 km. Cyclists from the USSR, Norway, the US, Finland and Sweden have started on a 100 km trek which will take them to Norway.

Shortly before setting out on 6th July from the Soviet Peace Committee in Moscow, the 32 participants handed in an appeal to the UN and the peoples of the world, urging leading politicians from the great powers to do their duty in mankind in preventing a nuclear war. "We urge leaders of all nations, women, men and young people to

share this responsibility with the great powers and we urge everyone to contribute more to the struggle for the sake of the future of mankind," the appeal emphasized.

Sport and peace run hand in hand, so emphasized the Peace Race winner Gennadiy Seidukhin from the USSR. Athletes the world over, wish only to beat shots fired by starting pistols.

The first kilometres resembled very much the beginning of a Peace Race, what with the warm sun and, we were continuously given. It is important that the group contains seasoned cyclists as the Montreal Olympic road race winners,

Vladimir Kaminsky and Valery Chaplygin, who encouraged the new cyclists, who were having difficulty at the start. I noticed that a young American girl dropped back several times on lilly stretches and Chaplygin had to slow down, and lent her a hand helping her catch up with the rest.

The President of the Norwegian organization "Cyclists for Peace" Toru Naerland and his teammate Helge Hundevold are cycling in tandem. The group has another tandem. "That was my idea," says Tore. "We will be taking it in turn so that international teams could ride it alternately. My friends and I can see how the Soviet people wish to maintain peace for which your country sacrificed millions of lives during the last war."

"When we left Moscow in the morning it was raining, there was rain all the way through the city and beyond, and I thought it would bring us good luck," remarked American Linda Knapp. "I have long wished to meet Soviet people and talk to them, or cycle side by side with them. My first meetings here exceeded all my expectations. The friendship which exists on our trip is really important. We, who represent peace, are greeted everywhere as if we were close friends, which says a lot for the Soviet people's desire for peace."

Alexander BUTSENIN

## 'Two-act' tournament

The equestrian contest at the 8th Tournament of Soviet Nations could be likened to a "two-act" show, as the three-day event and show jumping have just ended at Moscow's Bita Olympic equestrian centre while the dressage competition will get under way in August.

Fairly seasoned Muscovite Boris Gorchakov won the three-day event with 87.2 penalty points while the Russian Federation led by Olympic champion in this event, Yuri Salnikov from Rostov, who placed fourth individually, took the team title with 381 penalty points.

The show jumping tournament produced a sensation, as Lithuania took both the individual and team titles. College student Zigmantas Sarka took the individual title and joined his aspiring teammates Edmundo Klimovas, Rimantas Babrauskas and Vincas Cvirnas, who is fresh from secondary school and who placed fourth individually, to pick up the top team award.

## Juventus win through

Juventus, one of Italy's most popular soccer clubs, won five world champions as well as French and Polish international Platin and Boniek, won a 1-0 international tournament in Milan. The foreign recruits finally clinched the outcome of the winners' key game against Brazil champions Flamengo in the final day, with Platin leading the opener and Boniek scoring the Italian 2-1 win on the way through the second leg.

Also taking part in the round-robin tournament were Uruguay's Nacional and the Milan and Inter.

The winners collected points from four games, but Flamengo and Penarol by a point, while the Brazilians came second on a better average.

The tournament was also in 1981 with the original winners — but this time it came bottom of the table.

Vladimir Melnik

Peace Race-83 silver medalist Oleg Chukhrai took the lead in a road race across Ukraine at the Tournament of Soviet Nations and his Ukrainian team is in the lead.

Armenia and the Russian Federation won the women's and men's table tennis tournaments (respectively) in Lvov. As the time of going to press the contemporary pentathlon tournament finished in Moscow and earlier awards were presented for the day event and for show jumping.

Sarka polled just four points in the individual tournament, but he was ment, and all in the heat, too, when the clock was as high as 170 cm, with the example set by the Soviet ing up the first (100 cm) and with a clean slate.

Lithuanian success was an accident, since the republic is its own training schemes at counties that a treaty between good equestrian schools, specifically on the Plekule state farm where Sarka and Klimovas trained. The sport there is a long time in appeal, with international relations of peace would at meets being regularly held in Vilnius.

Viktor SERGEYEV



The road to Tournament 'made' is a difficult one. Photos by Andrei Knyazev

## TOP THE ARMS RACE

New York. The Soviet Union's proposal that a representative international forum be convened to discuss problems of disarmament has been widely supported throughout the world, says a report drawn up at a recent session of a special committee which met here in preparation for the World Disarmament Conference.

The document, approved by delegates attending the session, states that in the contemporary international situation every effort should be made to stop the arms race unleashed by the imperialist powers, to return to the path of détente and to complete the disarmament process. This would be much easier to achieve were the heat, too, when the clock was as high as 170 cm, with the example set by the Soviet ing up the first (100 cm) and with a clean slate.

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## ANTI-MISSILE MOVEMENT

Bonn. The well-informed magazine, "Der Spiegel", carries an article about the dimensions of the large-scale anti-war movement among the West German public opposed to the deployment of West German soil of the new American first-strike.

(Continued on page 3)

## SAMANTHA CONTINUES ON HER TRAVELS



Samantha Smith's family in Red Square in Moscow.

Samantha is at present staying at the Artek Young Pioneer camp in the Crimea. She will sing songs and take part in the traditional games and dances around a big campfire. The large usage barrier is hardly an obstacle as children get to know one another pretty quickly. Incidentally, she has already learnt some Russian words, including "drazavstvuyte" which means "hello".

While in Moscow, the Smith family visited Red Square and the Kremlin, including Lenin's study and the Mausoleum and the Eternal Flame. Before returning to Moscow, they will go to Leningrad. New impressions and new acquaintances — how one might sum up the Smiths' visit to the USSR.

Photo by Boris Koulman and Andrei Knyazev

## Best of world films for Moscow



Moscow International film festivals have rich and many-faceted traditions. A jubilee honorary award for foreign actors was introduced at the 11th Festival, in the year marking the 60th anniversary at the Soviet film industry. Among the winners of the award are King Vidor, Satyajit Ray, Cesare Zavattini and others.

A new feature of the current festival are retrospective shows of movies by noted foreign film directors. They were started off by a Federico Fellini (whose film "8 1/2" won him an award at the 3rd Moscow Festival) and René Clément (who was once member of the festival jury) retrospective and will be carried on by shows of Stanley Kramer and Raj Kapoor films, both of whom have come for the festival.

## PINOCCHIO — HONORARY JURY MEMBER

The festival section of children's films now being shown at the Palace of Young Pioneers and Schoolchildren, on Lenin Hills, had an unusual start, with fairy-tale hero Pinocchio, who is turning 100 this year, cast as chief compere at the opening ceremony. Film Russian double Buralino, jumping from the

stage right into the audience, opened a casket with a giant golden key and brought out a scroll bearing the name of the first festival film: "Rasmus and the Tramp", a Swedish movie, with script written by noted Danish children's writer Astrid Lindgren. Buralino was elected honorary member of the jury, on which sit nine Moscow schoolchildren apart from the adults.

## AT THE FILM FAIR

Festival guests and participants are always welcome at the International Trade Centre in Krasnaya Presnya, where a film fair has been organized. Soviet films are run in two halls, and foreign films in the congress hall. Taking part are about 300 representatives of state-run film distribution organizations and private firms from over 80 countries.

For interviews with festival guests and film fair participants turn to pages 6 and 7.



GDR actress Daniela Hoffman and "Meteor" captain Pyotr Vasilyev get to know each other on a pleasure trip on the Neva.

Amora Pastor Martinez, from Spain, in the streets of Leningrad.

In one of the Hermitage halls. Photos by Boris Andreyev



## MAYORS MEET IN Khabarovsk

The ninth meeting of mayors from the cities of Eastern Siberia, the Soviet Far East and the Western coast of Japan, has opened in Khabarovsk. The striving to understand each other better, to develop good neighbourly relations and cooperation and to live in peace and friendship are among chief goals of the meeting.

The signing of twinning agreements marked the beginning of these dialogues. In 1961, the Far Eastern port of Nakhodka signed a twinning agreement with the Japanese town of Matsuyama. In 1964, an agreement was signed between Khabarovsk and Niigata and later between other Soviet and Japanese cities.

## Probes approach Venus

The night, by the Soviet unmanned probes, Venera 15 and Venera 16, towards the planet Venus, has entered its second month. Since they were launched, the probes have been held with the stations to measure the parameters in their trajectories, and to monitor the operations of the

## GAS FROM URENGOI

A major stretch of the export gas pipeline between Urengoi, Pomory and Uzhgorod has gone into service. It has begun to receive natural gas from deposits lying inside the Polar Circle. Under the original schedule, this 1,043 kilometre section of pipeline, which runs through the Tyumen Region, was to have been completed later, but it has already passed the strength and airtightness test.

The first and last pipeline joints, welded in the Tyumen Region, were divided by a span of a mere 200 days, or twice less than scheduled. The last work piece was achieved despite strong winds, lack of roads, winter frosts and protected rain.

The gas pipeline has not yet gone into operation along its entire length, and so the Tyumen section has been temporarily connected to the existing grid of cross-country pipelines.

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## Focus on the Indian Ocean

New York. Another regular session of the Special United Nations Committee on the Indian Ocean has taken place at UN Headquarters. Among the 47 members making up the Committee are coastal states, as well as those actively using the ocean's water- and air-ways.

The Committee sessions, held over the past few years, have witnessed a struggle between two directly opposed trends. The non-aligned and socialist countries favour the speedy implementation of the Committee's mandate, i.e., preparation of a conference which is to produce an international agreement to convert this vast region populated by at least one-fourth of all mankind into a zone of peace. The agreement should include reductions in the foreign military presence, commitments not to deploy nuclear weapons and elimination of all foreign military bases.

The United States and its Western allies have set themselves quite a different goal — namely, to prevent the convocation of such a conference. Several years ago, the UN General Assembly approved a decision that the conference be held in Colombo in 1981. Since then it has been postponed on several occasions, and each time on account of United States interference. At its latest session, the United Nations General Assembly decided that this major international forum should be held not later than the first half of 1984.



Elephant: "Free elections are the pride of the nation."

Drawing by D. Agayev

## Chad: Interference Inadmissible

Paris. The President of the Transitional Government of National Unity, Goukouni Oueddei, has spoken out against plans to send to Chad foreign forces from either African or other states.

According to France-Presse, the president stressed in his radio statement, that such designs are part of a wide-ranging plot led by the United States and France aimed at internationalizing the conflict in Chad and at destabilizing the situation in the region.

He said his government was ready at any moment to receive an OAU fact-finding mission which could ascertain for itself the safety of claims of Libyan interference in Chad. As is known, the present N'Djamena regime has refused to accept such a mission.

## FACTS AND EVENTS

Residents of the 48 American communities in Chile find it more and more difficult to constrain the indignation which has engulfed the nation, writes the Brazilian magazine "Istodo".

Greek Premier Karamanlis is in favour of the turning the Balkans into a clear-free zone and has urged his government to accept the policy of non-implication in military blocs.

India is a single effort to erode her integrity will be dealt firmly, Indian President Singh has emphasized.

Those taking part in the massive anti-Israel demonstration at the Palestine camp of Burj al-Shamra, the South-Lebanese town, demanded the release of their relatives kept in the top security concentration camp by the Israeli army.

More than 4,000 Aboriginals have marched the streets of Sydney during that they have been land taken away from the colonists. A demonstration took place in Leeds.

A large group of American lawyers, teachers, journalists, and students have arrived in Nicaragua to rebuild the peasants' houses destroyed by the somocistas. We decided this would be a fitting reply to President Reagan's threats against the Sandinista revolution and to his support for the counter-revolutionaries, who are terrorizing the Nicaraguan population, blowing up houses, dams and roads, said a lawyer from the group.

Over 600 thousand out of nearly a million school-leavers in Britain this year have practically no chance of finding employment, writes the "Daily Express" of London. Unemployment and despair is the lot of the British youths who are about to start looking for their first job, the paper notes.

The French navigator and scientist Jacques-Yves Cousteau is carrying out tests on an unusual catamaran, which he has called "The Windmill", in Marseilles.

The catamaran was so named because of its novel design. Although it has no sails, it is driven by the power of the wind. A pipe 13.5 metres high and measuring 2 metres 25 centimetres in diameter, towers up from the ship's deck. All along its length, the pipe is perforated by holes into which the wind is sucked to be later ejected by a powerful fan. This tall cylinder is automatically controlled by an operator and assumes the required position depending on the direction of the wind.

"The Windmill" is at present undergoing preliminary tests. In case of success, Cousteau hopes to use it to cross the Atlantic. He believes that the windmill principle can be employed to build major ships measuring three hundred metres in length. This would necessitate the installation on the deck of thirty perforated cylinders, each measuring ten metres in diameter.

The newspaper has printed this photograph which was taken at the time when the "Windmill" was in the middle of its activities. "Akababa" did this to mark the end of its publication of the third, and last, book by the well-known Japanese writer Shiro Morimura, "The Invisible Devil" about the crimes perpetrated by the Japanese militarists who were making preparations for large-scale chemical and bacteriological warfare.

S. Morimura's book contains numerous photographs in which one can see those who are still alive and prosper in Japan, some of them still playing prominent roles in the Japanese political scene. People who are important now say that they worked in the name of progress in science and so one is going to put them on trial, the writer indignantly emphasizes.

The word of the president's cynical talk of raising food prices is clear if only from the fact that in the last 50 years the problem of mass hunger has faced the United States at least as at present. Hunger is coming an ever bigger problem in the USA, says the NBC work. Charity soup lines are seen every day right outside the White House, said the Democratic minority leader Alan Cranston (Calif.), called the current president the tyrant of the American people.

## PINOCCHET IS SCARED

Sao de Janeiro. The strait-jacket which the Chilean dictator Augusto Pinochet has put on to people finds it more and more difficult to constrain the indignation which has engulfed the nation, writes the Brazilian magazine "Istodo". The dictator finds it more and more difficult to hide himself from the people, so he has moved to his new residence in Los Curros. Yet, the dictator finds it very uncomfortable even in this large estate which is eighty-two thousand square metres in area and has a system of underground passages and shelters equipped with special signalization system.

The situation in Chile is really precarious, notes the magazine. One out of four million employable population have no job, and another 1.8 million, or forty per cent, are only half-employed. Last year, the gross national product went down by fourteen per cent.

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## 'SECRET' PHOTOGRAPH

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Demonstrators outside the White House.

## IMPROVED HOTBEDS

Nurseries can cut their costs by installing a new heating method for hotbeds invented in Hungary. Suffices it to say that the same effect is obtained with water temperatures 20° lower than before. It is suggested hotbeds should be made out of double polyethylene film, with water circulating between the layers of the polymer covering. The economy also comes from the sharp reduction in the amount of metal piping used.

## IN ANY CONDITIONS

British microelectronics experts have designed a portable computer which can operate in the most complicated of conditions, underwater, for instance, or at practically any temperature, writes "The New Scientist" magazine. The computer which weighs only six kilograms is

## CAPTAIN COUSTEAU'S 'WINDMILL'

Paris. The French navigator and scientist Jacques-Yves Cousteau is carrying out tests on an unusual catamaran, which he has called "The Windmill", in Marseilles.

## OF INTEREST

## Counterfeit money printers arrested

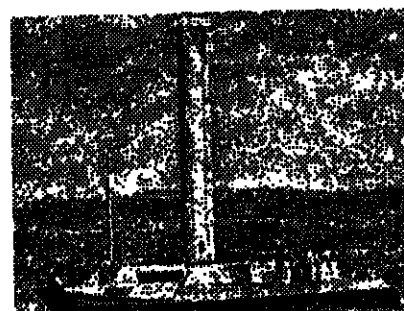
Staff from the Bavarian criminal agency have recently discovered a hiding-place in the mountains suited with 100-dollar counterfeit notes totalling 2.5 million US dollars. The agency reported that this was the biggest "treasure trove" of kind, ever found in the history of West Germany. Apparently the money was printed (they found it in a garage of a experienced counterfeit money

## Science and technology

designed for performing all sorts of tasks, such as those involved in seismologists' work. It can also calculate the amount of oil spilt on the surface of water by tankers.

## MAN-MADE ISLAND

A huge artificial island designed to extract oil in the Arctic has been launched in the vicinity of the Japanese city of Nagoya. Made out of special steels, the platform, which is 111 metres in diameter, accommodates drilling rigs, a helicopter landing pad, and other structures. There is a crew of one hundred aboard the floating "island" which weighs around 33,000 tonnes. It was made by Japanese shipbuilders for a Canadian oil-extracting company.



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printers. The leaders have now been arrested. At that time it became possible to confiscate one million false dollars but the printing equipment has not yet been found. Everything seems to indicate that the syndicate have retained clandestine contacts, writes "Die Welt".

## Tattoo artists... on strike

It is a rare occurrence for artists to go to court demanding that their work be recognized as an art. But 35 artists from Copenhagen did exactly that. Why? The point seems to be

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

## FOR THE SURVIVAL OF ALL CHILDREN ON EARTH

The recent Moscow meeting of party and government leaders of seven socialist nations is bound to have a positive impact on the course of world development, writes LITERATURNAYA GAZETA's analyst V. Kobayev.

Two goals critical to the cause of peace and to the security of nations are emphasized in their statements. First, the immediate implementation of the nuclear arms freeze by all nuclear nations, chiefly by the USSR and USA; second, the undertaking of pledges by nuclear powers, following the Soviet example, not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

There is nothing more important today than to free mankind of the fear of getting charred in nuclear holocaust, the author points out.

In emphasizing this, we are not aiming at propaganda advantages or at political dividends but at ensuring that our children and the children of our children—all children of this planet—stay, alive and well, the newspaper points out.

## WORLD LAW OF THE SEA

The fact that a Convention on the Law of the Sea was signed in just one day at the 3rd UN Conference on the Law of the Sea by representatives of some 120 nations is unprecedented in the history of multilateral agreements, writes I. Yakovlev in the MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN magazine. Representatives of the socialist and developing nations as well as some Western countries signed, but not the United States.

The 1982 Convention, the author points out, has decided acute and complex issues relating to regime of the sea, the jurisdiction of states and to the use of sea resources after nearly a decade of talks.

Recently the US administration issued a statement pointing out that it was still averse to signing the new convention in fact, and this was already indicated, it would like to have a regime free of political and economic restrictions on the extension of maritime from the sea bottom in areas lying outside the jurisdiction of any given country. The actions of the current American administration amount to an attempt of playing havoc with the issue of the use of the sea and at undermining the foundations of mutually profitable cooperation between countries in this critically important area of human endeavour, and this can not but arouse the grave concern of most nations, the newspaper points out.

## DANES DID NOT BELIEVE BUSH

US Vice-President George Bush's visit to Europe has been patently unsuccessful, writes KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA's Copenhagen correspondent, A. Grigoryev. The clear majority of West Europeans still show their "ill understanding" of Washington's foreign policy and express concern over the plans to deploy Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

The Bush's visit to Denmark has ended. The speeches are over, as well as the talks Bush had with the Danish Government and with the Social-Democratic Party leadership, the country's biggest opposition force. All means were used to shift this Scandinavian country on to the road of blind submission to orders from overseas. But the American embassy failed to assuage Danish fears of the threat of the deployment of new atomic missiles close to their country.

According to a recent public opinion poll, some 80 per cent of people in Denmark are opposed to these dangerous plans which threaten the whole of mankind with disaster, the newspaper points out.

## THE PRICE OF A WHITE PAPER

The Tories intend to continue the militarist course towards the aggravation of the situation in Europe, writes D. Velikh in the daily IZVESTIA commenting on the White Paper on defence policies released in London by the British Government.

The White Paper has a high price, as it will cost the British taxpayer 15 thousand 873 million pounds, says the author.

Turning a deaf ear to the opinion of millions upon millions of their fellow-citizens, the British Government has confirmed its intention to re-arm the Navy with the Trident-2 nuclear missiles system. This is not the only type of missiles which are being imposed on the Britons. Representatives of the British Government have been maintaining that the American cruise missiles should be deployed in Britain, their presence being as strong as that of the Pershing-2 missiles. The same fate is expected of any nuclear aggression in case of a conflict in Europe by virtue of his possession of nuclear weapons, which makes him a nuclear target.

The White Paper is highly priced indeed. This is not only that the taxpayers will have to turn their pockets inside out. The nuclear ambitions is something whose price is really exorbitant, the author stresses.

## What a nugget!

Brazil. A unique lump of gold has been discovered at the Serra Pelada gold field in the Brazilian Amazonia. Weighing at least thirty-six kilograms, it is estimated to be worth 1.8 thousand million dollars, or more than 3.3 million dollars. A group of TV and newspaper correspondents arrived at the mine, held to inspect the nugget, the biggest ever to have been found in Brazil. In recent years, there have been a steady growth in the extraction of gold in Brazil, about fifteen tonnes being extracted last year.

## VIEWPOINT

Igor DANILIN

## Bangkok: 'COOPERATION DIALOGUE' FAILS

Throughout its 15 years of existence ASEAN, the regional economic organization of the South-East Asian nations, has been the butt of constant attention from the United States, Japan and the West European states with annual conferences at foreign minister level held between them on matters of economic cooperation and the situation in the region. Bangkok recently played host to another such meeting.

These get-togethers are traditionally called "cooperation dialogues" but no dialogue occurred this time — and not through the fault of ASEAN.

The Williamsburg summit and the UNCTAD Singapore session dashed the expectations of the developing countries, including ASEAN, that the West would consider the terms of cooperation in trade and economic matters it had forced on the South (to use their terminology). The ASEAN countries were hopeful that the current talks as part of

the "South East Asia-West" dialogue would be successful in wresting concessions from their "friends".

The ASEAN ministers were openly critical of their "rich" partners, charging them with "going back on their earlier pledges" to raise levels of economic aid to the developing nations and castigating their reluctance to meet halfway the demands for fair international trade terms. It was stressed at the meeting that the protectionist policy and the imbalances in trade and economic relations with the West had an adverse effect on the ASEAN economies.

Thailand's Premier Prem Tinsulanonda emphasized that ASEAN favoured fairer and more equitable relations between North and South.

What was the reaction of those against whom these charges were levelled? They fed this line round too to drown the demands made of them by loud-mouthed talk about the alleged "threat" to South-East

Asia from the Soviet Union, socialist Vietnam, and by discussion of the mythical "Kampuchean issue". This was all underlain by the aim of preserving tension between the two groups of countries in the region now following differing paths of development. Attempts were made in the first place to deter the trend towards negotiation initiated by the Indonesian countries, this being the express aim of US Secretary of State Shultz who attended the meeting.

Significantly, as distinct from the past, the ASEAN position on relations with Indochina is undergoing certain change and this is evident at the Bangkok meeting, too. "Of all the ways of us we will not opt for confrontation with Vietnam," noted Philippine foreign minister Carlos R. Romulo, while his Singapore counterpart, Supphabhanabalan, stressed that socialism advances the interests of neither the ASEAN nor the Indochinese nations.

Life itself is opening the eyes of the ASEAN leaders to the adverse effects for them of the break in the historically shaped relations with neighbouring Indochinese nations as well as in trade and economic relations with them.

All this did not fail to have its impact on the Bangkok meeting, which, according to the Thai press, was marked by disagreement.

This is very significant since American policy in the region focuses on inciting strife between the two groups of nations. Washington is trying to draw ASEAN into the orbit of its imperialist geopolitics by threats of an outside "menace" and, under the excuse of "collective security", seeks to turn the association into a military political alliance.

The ASEAN leaders are increasingly waking up to the harm done them by their one-sided orientation towards the West and with due reason: the USA has invested dozens of billions of dollars in the ASEAN economies and planning to give them nearly 10,000 million dollars this year alone — but not, however, to remedy local economic distress. In fact, each dollar will bring the American transnationals over four dollars in profit. The Japanese monopolies are still more successful, making a nearly tenfold profit on the capital they invest, mainly through the ruthless exploitation of local manpower.

The word of the president's cynical talk of raising food prices is clear if only from the fact that in the last 50 years the problem of mass hunger has faced the United States at least as at present. Hunger is coming an ever bigger problem in the USA, says the NBC work. Charity soup lines are seen every day right outside the White House, said the Democratic minority leader Alan Cranston (Calif.), called the current president the tyrant of the American people.

## What Reagan pretends to keep mum about

Washington. President Reagan claimed in his recent statement that his government's policy was based on "fairness to all Americans, including a poorest of them and their families. But the facts of other story. During his time in office the number of Americans poor has risen by 2,000,000, reaching nearly 32,000,000. According to the non-profit organization, "The public for non-violence", another 12,000,000 Americans have neared the poverty line due to the administration having "poor" the nation into deep crisis.

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## SCREEN OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP



Festival meetings (left to right): actors Nikolai Kryukov (USSR), Bianca Byington (Brazil), Oleg Yankovsky (USSR), Lyudmila Churina (USSR) and Scarce Javattini (Italy), film director and member of the full-length films jury. Outside the Rossiya Hotel where the festival participants stay.

### MNI AT MOSCOW FILM FESTIVAL

Göran Björkental, Director of the Göteborg Film Festival, Sweden

This is the second time that I have taken part in the Moscow Film Festival. As before, I am delighted by the friendliness with which we have been met here. There are meetings, film-shows and, I hope, many pleasant surprises in store for us. I have in mind the new films by Soviet directors which I will be selecting for the Göteborg Film Festival. Soviet films are popular in Sweden. Compared with your festival, ours is a newcomer to the screen. Five years ago, we showed the Soviet film, "Que viva Mexico!"

by Eisenstein and Alexandrov, as a token of our respect for the masters of Russian and Soviet cinema.

Professor Kan Hsueh-Wel, head of the Chinese People's Republic delegation

At the 1959 and '61 Moscow Film Festivals I met many Soviet people, not only film directors and actors, but also industrial workers. I have very pleasant memories of these meetings, and look forward today to new encounters. I know many of the leading Soviet film directors, and talking to them is always a source of great joy. The main feature of the film festivals in Moscow is the free exchange of opinions and ideas.

This attracts major film directors from many countries, who always have a lot to tell each other.

Fernando Somarriba, film director, Nicaragua

Not long ago young film directors in my country were war correspondents. In the last days of the struggle against the Somoza regime, they gave up their guns and took up cine cameras to make films about the national heroes, combatants of the Sandinista front. Today, their films are about peaceful life, but they also sound notes of alarm because this peace can be disturbed. This is the subject of our non-competition film entry, "Alcino and the Condor". The topics it raises are very close to all Latin American countries.

Joan Harvey, actress, film director and public figure, the United States of America

Today, no one in the world can remain aloof from the struggle for peace. More and more ordinary Americans are protesting against the Reagan policies which could prove fatal to us all. I believed it to be my duty to expose these policies. I spent eighteen months collecting information and meeting different people — former servicemen, as well as political leaders and workers. The result is my film, "America — From Hillier 40 MX" which is being presented at the Festival. It exposes the major corporations interested in the continuation of the arms race.

This is an anti-war film. I want your children and mine to grow up on a planet free from the danger of nuclear disaster.

Marina AMAROVA, Natalya DAVYDOVA

## Yugoslav art in Moscow

An exhibition of Yugoslav art is now to be seen at the Central Artists Club on the Kryukov Embankment.

The relatively short period spanned by the show — from 1950 till 1985 — was an extremely prolific time for the development of Yugoslav art, with great variety of new trends in forms, and many interesting artists of various schools came to the fore.

On display at the exhibition are works by artists gravitating towards simple subjects, expressionism, as well as those following the traditions of Yugoslav primitive art rooted in the work of peasants from Croatian villages.

Sackcloth, sheet-iron and rope are among the materials used. Sometimes these materials are utilized not only as a means but also as a source for creativity.

Some of the artists have a very interesting approach to their national history with folklore, myths and legends occupying a major place in their art.



Milanko Stančić. Vagabond, 1959.



## 200 FIRMS ON THE MARKET

Two hundred firms from ninety countries have said they will take part in the Film Market. This is the first time that foreign film firms and organizations are represented so widely in this country, said the Market's Director Oleg Rudnev speaking at the inauguration ceremony. Any festival is not only a festive occasion, but also a place where we meet and get to know each other and where mutual trust is born. I think that our work will be fruitful. We set aside ten cinemas, both big and small, for use by firms who can take advantage

of our videoboxes, as well as of commercial offices, and put in any type of advertisement of their products at the International Trade Centre.

Oleg Rudnev has asked our newspaper to inform the guests of the Cinema Market that requests for viewing facilities are received every morning before 11 o'clock. Further information can be obtained from the office of the services for the Soviet and foreign showings, Room 546, Mezhdunarodnaya-2 hotel, the International Trade Centre. Tel. 253-14-84.

## BUSINESSMEN SPEAK

Of all film festivals the Moscow one is my favourite and most cherished, said John J. Keyte, president of the International Film Exchange Corporation (IFEX). The commercial aspect is important but still more important is the humanistic aspect of the festival. I wholeheartedly support it.

My partner Jerry Rappoport and I brought 18 films, and in general our business relations with Russian colleagues go back 20 years.

We have offered the USSR State Committee for Cinematography to expand contacts with them.

The Americans know little of your culture, including your cinema, and even the American press has to admit that the work of the IFEX Corporation opens up, in some degree, the Soviet Union to my compatriots.

Edmund Allison (Australia): I will be interested in Soviet films



John Kaptein (left) and Gerald J. Rappoport. Photo by Andrei Knyazev

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## Soviet power engineering for India

Successfully developing now is Soviet-Indian scientific and technological cooperation in power engineering, including advanced area like electricity generation using magnetic hydrodynamic (MHD) generators (the efficiency of MHD generators is some 25 per cent higher than that of conventional generators). Preparation is nearing completion in the south Indian town of Tiruchirappalli in Tamil Nadu state for the launching of India's first ever power station using this method. Its construction is done by the Indian Bhabha nuclear research centre and the state-run electric engineering corporation with Soviet technical assistance.

The Institute of High Temperatures of the USSR Academy of Sciences in Moscow is the pioneer in the development and design of MHD generators. The Indian specialists got interested in the research being done there since the 70s.

In August 1981 a protocol was signed on cooperation in building MHD generators and a programme compiled for joint research in 1982. In February of last year a delegation of Soviet scientists was in India and held talks on the construction, with Soviet technical aid, of the first yet Indian power station using MHD generators.

A feature of the Tiruchirappalli station is that it will use low-grade coal, which is plentiful in India, especially in its southern areas.

## EFFICIENCY OF DIRECT LINKS

The friendship between the Kremenets oil refinery and the Slovnaft integrated works at Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, started eight years ago, when the managers of the two enterprises signed a cooperation agreement. The establishment of direct links between these two enterprises has played an important role in raising the technological level and quality of the products manufactured both at the Bratislava works and at the Kremenets. Making use of the Soviet experience, Slovnaft engineers have introduced new methods for determining salt content in oils.

They guide changes in the demineralization technology and studied petrol and diesel fuel production at the Slovnaft automatic stations. A transfer pipeline structure connecting the oven to the vacuum column was erected with the help of Czechoslovak engineers at Kremenets. This has resulted in increased output of products for manufacturing lubricating oils. The Bratislava engineers have also done a lot at the Soviet plant to improve the paraffin purification of oils, and have helped in the manufacture of high-quality hard asphalt.

### PROFILES

## ROLAN BYKOV

Who and what is Rolan Bykov? He is a talented director and scriptwriter. He can act any type of role, tragedy or comedy. He generates ideas and has a fiery wit and imagination. He is very active, charming and interesting. He is all these. It would be easy to write an article just about his qualities. But it still would not fully explain what the two words "Rolan Bykov" stand for. He has become a household name, it being associated with brilliance, tremendous talent, inexhaustibility and, sometimes, unpredictability.

Rolan Bykov has the same qualities as his films, "Duchli-furto-66". Not just because he wrote the script, directed and acted in it. The reason is that the film combined circus, opera, theatre, carnival, ballet, the eccentric items, lyrical features, humour, pantomime, variety, and so on. It was, using Bykov's own words, a feast of a film based on the principle that the more there is on the table, the more there is to eat; he arranged a merry mixture of colours to show the victory of good over evil to both adults and children. It was also in honour of Bykov-Baranov's defeat over the evil in himself which turned



out to be ridiculous, stupid, and banal rather than terrifying. But the above far from exhausts Bykov's various talents. Where then shall we place his sordid and tragic Akaki Akakiyevich from Gogol's "Overcoat" (filmed by Alexei Balaev) representing a classical portrait of "the small man" in 19th-century Russian literature? Where shall we put the pure souls of our contemporaries from the films, "Hello, Mr. Mr.", "It's the Hell-Open the Door", and "The Dear Season"? Where shall we find for the mean traitor from the film, "Summon the Fire on Ourselves", the Jew from "Andrei Rublev" and the many other characters brought alive by just one person — Rolan Bykov?

I have not said anything yet about Bykov's past as director of a children's theatre, chief director of an adult theatre, chief director of a student theatre at Moscow University, or about

his interesting TV programme, "Argument Club" which he devised for senior schoolchildren. Or about the television production based on Gogol's "Noose", a story he loves very much. Or, finally, about his greatest passion — the children's cinema — to which he devotes that tremendous zeal. Or about "The Scarecrow" which he is now filming. Or about his professional and amazing diligence. In short there is a lot one can say about Bykov. To have a complete picture of this remarkable man, you should see all 150 of his film, theatre and TV roles. Familiarize yourself with the productions he has directed and study the mountain of literature written about him. To try and give an outline of his work in just of one and a half pages is a task which textbooks would describe as "extremely difficult" (if not hopeless).

Tatyana SAVITSKAYA

## WHAT'S ON?

July 12-15

### THEATRES

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.), 13—Rimsky-Korsakov, "May Night" (opera), 14—Tchaikovsky, "The Snow Maiden" (ballet), 15—Strauss, "Der Zigeunerbaron" (operetta). Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.), 12—Kelman, "Evening Visitors", 14—Kelman, "The Gypsy Princess", 15—Ploshkin, "Wedding With the General". Obraztsov Central Puppet Theatre (3a Sadovo-Samoyuchnaya St.), 13—Shtok, "Divine Comedy", 14—"Don Juan-83", 15—"The Princess and the Echo".

### FILMS

Coup as per instruction No. 107 (Uzbekfilm Studios, USSR).

A coup undertaken by reactionary forces in one of the Moslem countries. Cinema: "Tashkent". (1 Parvaya Novokuznetskaya St., Metro Ryazansky Prospekt. Films by the movie director Larisa Shepitko: "The Wings, You and Me, The Ascent".

### SPORTS

#### THE 8TH TOURNAMENT OF SOVIET NATIONS

ROWING: Krylatskoye Rowing Canal (Metro: Molodyonnyy), 13, 14 and 15. At 4 p.m. (even days).

MODERN PENTATHLON. Team event, 12—Pistol shooting. Shooting Range in Mytishchi (from the Yaroslavsky Terminal). At 10 a.m. 12—Cross-country race. 3x2,000 m relay. Bites Sports Complex (33 Balaklavsky Prospekt). At 6 p.m.

CHESS. Druzhba Sports Gym (Luzhniki). 15. At 4 p.m.

### FOOTBALL

Dynamo Stadium, 13—Moscow Dynamo vs Kishinev Nistru. 7 p.m.

Lenin Central Stadium, 14—Moscow Spartak vs Odessa Chernomorets. 7 p.m.

In the first round of the USSR championship Nistru went down to Dynamo 3—0, while Chernomorets beat Spartak, 1—0.

### VOLLEYBALL

Small Sports Arena (Luzhniki), 13 and 14—International women's

match: USSR vs Japan. 7 p.m. (both days).

### RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.), 13 and 15—Racing and trotting. 6 p.m. (both days).

### WEATHER

July 12-15

In Moscow, city and region, cloudy with night and morning mist and short showers in the daytime. Night temperatures of 12°, 16° and of 24°, 27°C during the day. Light wind. Later on there will be an increase in the cloudy weather and showers. Night temperatures of 9°, 14°C to 18°, 22°C in the daytime. NW wind, 6-10 mps.

### TRANSPORT HOURS

Metro 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Trolleybuses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 4 kopeks. Buses 6 a.m. to 1 a.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Trams 5.30 a.m. to 1.30 a.m. Fare 3 kopeks. Taxi 24-hour service twenty kopeks on the meter to begin, plus 20 kopeks per kilometre. Ordering a cab 24-hour service. Telephone 225-00-00. Communal cabs (over 40 routes in the city) 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 15 kopeks.

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